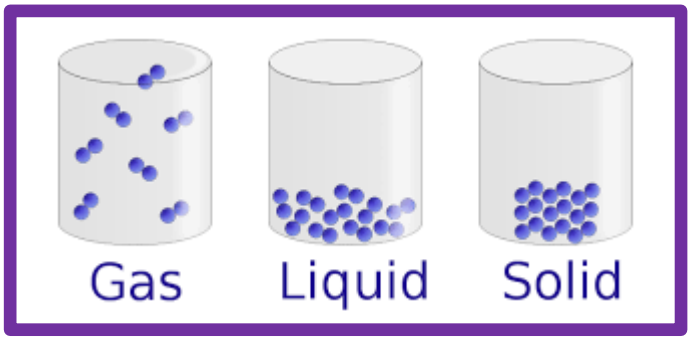
Leybourne Ss Peter & Paul CEP Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Science Topic : States of Matter	Year 4	Term 1

To understand:
● That all materials are solids, liquids or gases.
● The structure of particles in a solid, liquid or gas.
● Whether a material is a solid, liquid or a gas dependent on its properties.
● Some materials can change their state when they are heated or cooled to a certain temperature.
● How to measure a temperature using a thermometer and recognising (° C)
● Evaporation is when a liquid is heated and turns into a gas.
● Condensation is when a gas is cooled and turns into a liquid.
● The water cycle and explain the process.
● The rate of evaporation depends on temperature.
● Precipitation and how this is related to weather.



Key Vocabulary	
Matter	Anything that takes up space is called matter. Air, water, rocks, and even people are examples of matter.
Materials	The substance used to make something is called a material.
Properties	The property of a material is something about it that we can measure, see or feel.
State	The condition that someone or something is in.
Temperature	The degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object. (Measured with a thermometer
Condensation	Water which collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it.
Water Cycle	The continuous process by which water is circulated throughout the earth and the atmosphere through evaporation and condensation.
Evaporation	**Evaporation** is a process where liquids change to a gas or vapour. Water changes to a vapour or steam from the energy created when molecules bounce into one another because they're heated up
Precipitation	The liquid and solid water particles that fall from clouds and reach the ground are known as **precipitation**.
Solid	A **solid** can hold its shape (for example, water in solid form is ice).
Liquid	A **liquid** like water forms a pool: it flows or runs but it can't be stretched or squeezed.
Gas	A **gas** can flow, expand and be squeezed; if it is in an unsealed container it escapes (water in gas form is steam).
Weight	**Weight** is the measure of the force of gravity on an object.
Mass	**Mass** is a measurement of how much matter is in an object
Energy	How much potential a physical system has, to change or work. .